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REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT CHAIRMEN'S MEETING

CSSR on 'Right' to Countermeasures

LD091638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Bularia: The fifth consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of Warsaw Pact member-states started in Sofia today. Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, in his speech at the meeting recalled the importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution and stressed the fact that one of the first results of the revolutionary power of workers, peasants and soldiers was the decree on peace. He said that the longing for a permanent and just peace stems from the very essence of socialis, it is the main goal of the international political efforts of Warsaw Pact member-states. This longing is characteristic of all initiatives of the Soviet Union and its untiring, patient, deliberate but also resolute approach in all multilateral and bilateral talks.

The head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly stressed that our arguments meet in the world with still greater response because they are truthful. The Soviet Union and its allies only want peace; they want to prevent any kind of war, above all, however, nuclear war. They want to move gradually to complete disarmament and participate honestly in the continuation of the process of detente beneficial for all states and nations. Representatives of member countries of the North Atlantic Pact, the most reactionary imperialist circles, above all the U.S. administration headed by the current president, do not reply to these proposals in the same clear language. They have elevated to state policy the logical clash between ideologies; instead of factual arguments they use grossness, turn to lies and think that they have the right to declare the entire world an area of their vital interests. Against obvious facts they use conjuring tricks with numbers to confuse their own public and repeat lies about the non-existent Soviet threat and the alleged strategic and tactical military superiority of the Warsaw Pact. All this is to justify their warlike behavior and the mad arms buildup -- and this of course at the expense of working people and to the detriment of mankind.

Alois Indra then recalled that the Soviet Union in recent years has submitted more than 100 proposals aimed at a peaceful solution. The creators of the reactionary imperialist policy however call each Soviet initiative a propaganda trick. The Soviet Union and its allies have always been and will be consistent supporters of talks which would lead to mutually acceptable agreements. Such talks have to be constructive, they have to respect partners' arguments, they have to be saturated with political will to solve problems in the interest of maintaining peace, they must not lead to the upset of the achieved strategic balance or to the gain of one-sided advantages.

What can be done, Alois Indra said, if the United States does not recognize the gener-recognized legal and moral norms and wants at any cost to deploy its Pershings and missiles in Europe? There is nothing else to do in such circumstances, than to regard negotiation as impossible, to say with all seriousness to people of all countries that a new situation is arising, and to carry out corresponding countermeasures of defensive character. The deployment of new American missisles in West Europe would upset the achieved balance. It would represent a danger not only for Europe but also for the entire world, and Warsaw Pact member-countries would have to resist it to a corresponding extent. This directly concerns us in Czechoslovakia because the new American missiles are to be deployed near our frontiers. A corresponding defense, the development of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation, is our vested right. It is a manifestation of our responsibility toward our duty as an ally but it is also in the interests of the preservation of peace.

Finally Alois Indra stressed that the Czechoslovak delegation agrees with the proposed documents of the present consultative meeting which are in full accordance with the spirit of the declaration of the CSSR Federal Assembly of 26 Oct this year.

Sindermann Addresses Meeting

LD092153 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia 9 Nov (ADN) -- The planned deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons in some West European states is intended to add military, nuclear superiority over the states of peace and socialism to Reagan's policy of an anti-socialist campaign. This was stressed by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in his speech to the particpants in the consultative meeting of the presidents of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

Now, mankind's existence is at stake, as is the security of the planet. The deputies in the NATO parliaments should be aware of this when they gave their approval to deployment of American nuclear weapons on their territory, Horse Sindermann continued. The policy of confrontation and arms buildup, which has been set in motion by the U.S. Administration and which has become a serious threat to peace, makes a return to the policy of peaceful coexistence, dialogue and a balance of interests an urgent necessity.

Horst Sidermann praised the USSR's peace initiatives announced by Yuriy Andropov and said that noone could deny that for years the governments of the Warsaw Pact member-states have been publishing increasingly comprehensive proposals on disarmament, especially on the reduction of the nuclear potential of all sides and on the elimination of all nuclear weapons with respect for the principle of equality and equal security. The NATO side has reacted to this only negatively, however.

The GDR feels it has a special responsibility, Sindermann said, to ensure that a war never again starts from German soil. In the spirit of this commitment the SED, and especially its general secretary, Erich Honecker, has worked prodigiously; Horst Sindermann recalled the numerous talks with leading FRG politicians of all parties and parlimentary parties of the Bundestag and the letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl.

Today, Horst Sindermann said, the peoples are speaking out and uniting their forces in the struggle against inhumanity, oppression, arms madness and confrontation. The Reagan administation's obsession with aggression, which was demonstrated in the attack on the small island of Grenada, the bloody massacres by the U.S. troops in Lebanon and the policy of threats against Nicaragua and other independent states, would cause hate of the aggressors to grow. He also pointed out that, through the further strengthening of the three main revolutionary streams and the worldwide peace movement, the possibilities of averting not only a nuclear catastophe but also all war from mankind are increasing.

Sejm Marshal Speaks

LD092144 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 9 Nov 83

[By PAP Correspondent Wlodzimierz Zrobik]

[Text] Sofia 9 Nov -- Addressing a two-day consultative meeting of the chairman of parliaments of states-parties to the Warsaw treaty which opened here today, Speaker of the Polish Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa said, among other things:

We, the Poles and an overwhelming majority of entire mankind, follow with deep concern the U.S. initiating and stimulating the arms race which is the reason for growing international tension. The threat of nuclear war is not an abstract threat to Poland and the Polish nation. We are aware that in case of an armed conflict we would become a battle-field and a target of nuclear attacks in the very first moments of such conflict.

The spectre of nuclear catastrophe makes the struggle for preserving peace and detente the central and most important task of the world and European politics more than ever before. The task to save and preserve peace is the historic mission of socialism and all progressive forces.

Imperialism has taken up a confrontational course in foreign policy towards both socialist states and developing countries. The very essence of this course is the departure from a policy pursued from the position of equality and right to equal security and a shift to a policy from the position of force.

An open intention of the U.S. Government is to smother the Polish economy and lower society's living standard with the intention to force People's Poland to make political concessions which are of significance for the U.S.

If the U.S. starts to deploy new missiles in Europe, the USSR and states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty will be forced to reply with appropriate counter-moves to restore the balance of forces thus violated in NATO's favour.

While preparing a tough, necessary reply in case new U.S. nuclear missile systems are deployed in Central Europe, we reject any kind of fatalism of further developments. We have no intention to let Europe be again [word indistinct] by any iron curtain modelled on that imposed on our continent by imperialism in the early period of the "cold war."

Parliamentarians Discuss Missiles

AU091704 Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 9 Nov 83

["Parliamentarians Against Missiles" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 9 (BTA) -- No task is more important today than averting the thermo-nuclear catastrophe -- this is the firm stand of the chairman of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member-states starting a consultative meeting in Sofia today.

The view was expressed that the international situation had been abruptly aggravated as a result of the militaristic course of Reagan's Government and the attempts at ensuring dominating positions in the world for the United States. It was emphasized that the freshest proof of the aggressive U.S. imperialist policy was the military intervention in Grenada.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the deployment of the new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe posed a very grave threat to peace and security on the continent and in the world.

It was emphasized that Reagan's Government was using the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe as a window-dressing intended to conceal the deployment of the U.S. rockets in Western Europe.

The readiness was confirmed of the Warsaw Treaty to launch respective counter-measures provided the Pershings II and cruises were deployed, in order to preserve the stategical parity on regional and global scale and to ensure the security of the socialist community states.

The participants in the meeting emphasized that the Warsaw Treaty countries would persist in looking for a way out of the present situation. They are convinced that in the battle to preserve the present-day civilization the task of the parliaments is especailly responsible. They are political representatives of the peoples and can contribute greatly to averting the thermo-nuclear disaster.

Tomorrow the participants in the consultative meeting will discuss an appeal to the parliaments of the participant states of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, calling on not allowing the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe.

Todorov Hosts Dinner

AU092023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, has given an official dinner in honor of those attending the consultative meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev and Dimitur Stanishev as well as the ambassadors of the Warsaw Pact member-countries accredited to Bulgaria and also the ambassadors of the observer countries at the consultative meeting attended the dinner.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and Alexey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet [title as heard], proposed toasts at the dinner, which was held in particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere. They expressed the common conviction that the world is not doomed, that the arms race can be stopped, and that mankind deserves a better destiny than to live in a world torn with conflicts and breathing with difficulty under the burden of a deadly [word indistinct]. With their tremendous economic, political and military potential, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are on guard in the name of peace.

BRIEFS

CEMA CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION MEETING -- After 4-day consultations the 56th meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for cooperation in the field of construction was concluded in Potsdam on 27 October. The meeting was attended by delegations of the CEMA countries and the SFRY as well as by an observer delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The meeting was chaired by Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, and discussed the expansion of cooperation to increase the economic efficiency of scientific-technological progress and socialist rationalization. It adopted provisions for tasks in the construction, construction material, glass and ceramics industries and discussed questions of modernizing and reconstruction in the housing sector. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 83 p 2 AU]

CHIEF EDITORS CONFER -- A 4-day meeting of the editors-in-chief of the European socialist countries' philosophical and sociological journals opened in Smolenice yesterday. The opening report, devoted to current problems of the contemporary ideological struggle and to the tasks of social science periodicals, was present by Academician Vladimir Cirbes, deputy chairman of the Slovak Acadmey of Sciences. The participants in the meeting will discuss forms of mutual cooperation in individual sections. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Oct 83 p 2 AU]

GDR'S NIER ON GENEVA TALKS, CONSEQUENCES

DW091313 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Nov 83 p 2

[Report on interview with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier by editor Anton-Andreas Guha, date and place not given]

[Text] The beginning of the deployment of 572 U.S. intermediate-range weapons in Western Europe -- with 108 Pershing II missiles and 96 cruise missiles on FRG territory, that is "at the western border of the GDR" -- would "considerably worsen the political climate in Europe," says Nier. "We cannot remain unconcerned" if to the existing nuclear weapons of NATO some 572 more will be added, he states. That would violate the principle of a balance and of equal security, which the deputy foreign minister stresses repeatedly. "In the shadow of nuclear weapons good neighborly relations cannot develop," says Nier, quoting SED chief Erich Honecker who does not rule out "the possibility of a new ice age" in relations between both German states. Deployment would have the consequence "that from German territory again a direct threat would emanate regarding the Soviet Union," Nier says.

He comments carefully on the question whether a deterioration of "political" relations would also involve economic and financial relations. How these relations would be involved "in detail" he doesn't want to say, he adds, hoping rather that a positive result will be achieved in Geneva after all. The East at any rate wants to negotiate "up to the last minute for a reasonable and just result," Nier says.

He leaves no doubts that a "just result" must include the French and British nuclear weapons because; first, they represent a military potential directed against the Warsaw Pact member-states; second, because Great Britain "and also France" are NATO members; and third, because their nuclear weapons are subordinated to the NATO commander in chief (SACEUR), and thus to the control of the United States. Nier repeats the assertion contested not only by the French Government, namely that "the French nuclear weapons" also are under NATO control and thus under U.S. command. In saying this, he quotes U.S. Congress expertise which is to support his thesis. The East can, therefore, "not ignore this general balance," he says.

Upon the question how the much discussed balance should be established if the United States deployed nuclear weapons directly threatening its main adversary, the USSR, while the USSR wanted to respond with the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons threatening "only" the allies of the United States, the deputy foreign minister answered first only with the statement that he was not a military expert, but that the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in the GDR and CSSR was "just one of the necessary measures." The balance is decisive, he says.

Nier admits that more and more weapons "will never create more security." Blunders, errors or miscalculations cannot be ruled out, that is "absolutely clear," he says. Every deployment will increase the risk. If the West will deploy the weapons, the East must do the same because the countermeasures "should safeguard peace," says Nier. The SS-20 missiles are a "counterbalance to comparable NATO weapons," he adds.

The arguments of the deputy GDR foreign minister are formally identical with those of Western security politicians. Balance is necessary; the other side violates it through a lead in armament, therefore counterarmament is necessary, they argue. From this results the question as to the chances of the long-forgotten Vienna negotiations where a balanced dismantling of conventional armed forces was involved, a problem that can be more or less objectified. Nier repeats here the Warsaw Pact's proposal for a solution which sounds simple: The East and the West should "abandon" the disagreeable discussion of figures and cut down their armed forces in the reduction area (Benelux and FRG on the one side, GDR, CSSR, and Poland on the other) to 900,000 men.

Then it should be checked through an effective control system whether the reduction has taken place and whether it is being adhered to. Unfortunately, however, there is a lack of political will in this respect, says Nier, without wanting to "judge" whether the federal government was the main brakeman. He says instead that "all must make their contribution."

How will matters continue after deployment -- here as well as there? Nier emphasizes that the agreements made in Madrid -- such as, for example, the European disarmament conference in Stockholm -- must be exploited "in the interest of peace and the discontinuation of the arms race." The possibility to further discuss the building of confidence in an all-European frame "with the aim to come closer to the discontinuation of the arms race will be "hopefully exploited," says Nier -- despite the expected worsening of the political climate.

UN DELEGATE ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU081715 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Nov 83 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "Limiting the Arms Race -- a Condition for Peace -- The Speech of the Polish UN Delegate"]

[Text] PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt writes from New York that a plenary debate devoted to disarmament and the limitation of the arms race as a basic condition for permanent peace is being concluded by the political and security committee of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

Attention in the committee's forum is being focused on the danger that the plans to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe bring to our continent. As the GDR delegate said: these plans are the resultant manifestation of the irresponsible policies of the United States, which is making Western Europe a hostage to its strategy of domination, a strategy that is a threat to Europe's future. Should the U.S. plans be implemented, the socialist states will be forced to take measures aimed at preserving the nuclear balance between the Warsaw Pact member-states and NATO.

During the debate Tuesday [1 November], Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski, Poland's delegate, took the floor and concentrated on presenting the problems facing the Geneva Disarmament Committee. He said that the invasion of Grenada by the United States and Several Caribbean states was a deplorable affair contrary to the UN Charter and the principles of international law. The delegate of the Polish People's Republic said, among other things, that: The disarmament committee has failed to make any progress in its activities during 1983. In the majority of cases, aside from the matter of chemical warfare, the basic reason for this was the fact that the committee is increasingly becoming a body for theoretical debates, and not a forum for definite negotiations.

Taking the climate of international relations into consideration, the complete freezing of nuclear weapons by all the states who own them would be an important contribution to resolving the most important problem of our time, that is, preventing the outbreak of a nuclear war. We welcome the recent Soviet proposals concerning the freezing of the production and use of chemical warfare until a suitable convention is adopted. We also support the idea of banning the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the earth.

In Poland's view, only a genuine desire for political compromise and mutually beneficial cooperation, as well as suitable and binding disarmament agreements can bring the long-awaited and necessary progress. Poland attaches much importance to the work of the Geneva committee, and confirms its support for the efforts that serve the achievement of success, without further stalling, in this body's future activities.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES SRV DELEGATION

AU091946 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received the delegation of the SRV Foreign Ministry headed by Ha Van Lau, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and held a cordial and friendly talk with them. Taking part in the meeting was Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also taking part was Hoang Quoc Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

DETAILS OF TRADE DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH BELGIUM

AU091215 Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA) -- The respective document on goods exchanges for 1984 between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Kingdom of Belgium was signed in Brussels on November 4, 1983.

The document was signed for the Albanian side by Aleksander Lipe, director of department at the ministry of foreign trade and for the Belgium side by Cyriel Lemmens [spelling as received], ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium.

Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations.

The Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania will export to Belgium ores, industrial and agricultural products, etc. And will import raw material, different machineries, etc.

ATA COMMENTS ON RECENT USTINOV SPEECH

AU091157 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 9 Nov 83

["New Military Threats by the Soviet Social-Imperialists" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA) -- In a speech held recently in Moscow, the minister of defence of the Soviet Union, Ustinov warned once again that "We will allow nobody to have military superiority over us." He stressed on this occasion that "in return to the deployment of the U.S. nuclear mid-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will start the preparations for the deployment of the complexes of operational-tactical missiles in the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia."

Expressing the determination of the Kremlin leadership to apply the policy of the military rivalry and the arms race, Ustinov pointed out that "time has come that everyone understands that we are capable of guaranteeing the security of the USSR and our allies," which implies clearly the further modernization of the aggressive war machine to maintain and extend the sphere of influence in rivalry with the other imperialist superpower, the United States of America. In regard to this, the Marshal Ustinov stressed "high vigilance" of the armies of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty.

IRAQI DEPUTY PREMIER, DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT

Deputy Premier Ramadan Arrives

AU091330 Sofia BTA in English 1308 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 9 (BTA) -- Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister, arrived on an official and friendly visit here today. At "Sofia" Airport he was received by his host Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

This afternoon Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan and Mr Grisha Filipov will begin formal talks. They are expected to discuss questions of Bulgaro-Iraqi economic cooperation.

Filipov Receives Ramadan

AU091854 Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 9 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Iraqi economic cooperation is the main topic of the formal talks which began between Mr Grisha Filipov, Bulgaria's chairman of the Council of MInisters, and Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister who is on an official and friendly visit here as from today.

A high assessment was made of the development of bilateral cooperation in accordance with the 1980 agreements between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Saddam Husayn. Specific questions were discussed for extending the trade and cooperation in construction, agriculture and so on. It was agreed to increase the deliveries of foodstuffs and light industry products for Iraq and to expand the traditional Iraqi exports to Bulgaria.

The Iraqi side evinced interest in the building of farming complexes with Bulgarian technical assistance to produce maize, wheat and cotton, and in training the respective personnel. Bulgaria is prepared to render assistance to Iraq in building enterprises of the light industry, tobacco production, of road equipment and hydroameliorative projects.

Official Dinner Given

AU092048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has given an official dinner at the Lozenets Residence in honor of Taha Yasim Ramadan, first deputy premier of Iraq. Members of the government, deputy ministers, representatives of business circles, and the officials accompanying the Iraqi visitor attended the dinner. At the dinner, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, toasts were proposed.

Zhivkov Meets Defense Minister

AU081903 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 8 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the deputy commander-in-chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, the Syrian minister of defense, General Mustafa Talas, and the members of the delegation of the Armed Forces of the Syrian Arab Republic, headed by him.

The delegation arrived on a official and friendly visit here at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of defence and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

In the ensuing friendly talks also took part in the minister of defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and the head of the "Military-Administrative" Department Colonel-General Velko Palin. At the Ministsry of National Defence talks started today between a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army, headed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and the delegation of the Armed Forces of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by General Mustafa Talas.

PAPANDREOU TO PAY INFORMAL VISIT 11-13 NOV

AU091734 Sofia BTA in English 1713 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Athens, November 9 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime-minister of Greece, received Mr Petur Slavchev Bulgaria's ambassador to Athens who presented Mr Todor Zhivokov's best wishes for happiness and well-being of the friendly Greek people to him. Mr Andreas Papandreou said that the greater part of the Greek people highly esteem the great contribution Mr Todo Zhivkov has made to the creation of a climate of understanding and trust in the Balkans and to the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations. In the present alarming international situation our two countries' relations are of an unquestionable stability and I think that nothing can upset them, said the prime-minister. According to Mr Papandreou his forthcoming meeting with Mr Todor Zhivkov in Bulgaria will be a fruitful one. [Sofia BTA in English at 1840 GMT on 3 November reports "Mr Andreas Papandreou, Greece's prime minister, will pay an informal friendly visit to Bulgaria, November 11 through 13, 1983, at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council."]

BCP OKRUG LEADER DEPARTS FOR CPUSA CONGRESS

AU091828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of Kurdzhali Okrug party committee, left for Cleveland, Ohio today to participate in the work of the 23d Congress of the U.S. Communist Party.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

For the text of the message sent by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as published in PRAVDA, see the Great October Socialist Revolution section of the 10 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NEW SFRY AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV

AU091917 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 9 (BTA) -- Bulgaria attaches great importance to her relations with Yugoslavia and makes constant and serious efforts to their ascending development in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres, said Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council today when receiving the credentials of Mr Ilija Jukic, Yugoslavia's newly-appointed ambassador to Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian head-of-state stressed that in recent years the two countries' relations marked a considerable headway, especially in the economic sphere. He stressed that as the Bulgarian side has underlined many a time, a existence of differences on some questions should by no means be a hindrance to the normal state and extending of Bulgaro-Yugoslav cooperation. "All necessary objective prerequisites for the raising of bilateral contacts at a higher level are at hand", Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed. "The relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia which should be ever more enriched, as well as the further meetings of the two countries' state leaders are called upon to play an important role for attaining this aim". He underlined the necessity of activating Bulgaria and Yugoslavia's interaction on the international arena for guaranteeing peace and security in the Balkans, for converting them into a zone, free of nuclear weapons.

On his part the ambassador stressed that Yugoslavia pursues a stable course of development of goodneighbourly and friendly relations with neighbouring Bulgaria. He explained that Yugoslavia builds up and develops her relations with all countries, including with her neighbours, on the well-known principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference with the home affairs and of regarding the rights of the peoples to develop unimpeded, completely and freely. These principles are the basis for all-round development of the relations and for overcoming the disputable and open questions. Mr Ilija Jukic said that Yugoslavia unites her efforts with the efforts made by the neighbouring Balkan countries for converting this part of Europe into a zone of peace and goodneighbourliness, a zone free of nuclear weapon and of use or threat of use of force.

GOVERNMENT SAYS ECONOMIC WORK STILL LACKING

AU082007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] At a special session held today the Council of Ministers discussed the measures undertaken by the ministries, departments, and department organizations for improving the quality of production in connection with preparations for the national party conference. More specifically, the results the work for improving the quality of production at the Ministry of Machinebuilding and Electronics, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, Balkancar, plants for metalcutting machines, and shipbuilding enterprises were discussed. It was emphasized that as a result of fulfilling the tasks set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the national conference on problems of quality held in Varna, the ministries, departments, and economic enterprises have performed a lot of work. Regardless of the results achieved, which are assessed by the criteria and goals set in connection with the preparations in connection with the national party conference, the work still is not in keeping with the high requirements.

The Council of Ministers obliged the ministries, departments, and economic organizations to analyze their work in connection with its quality, to undertake measures for the broadest participation of the worker's collectives and the engineering-implementing organizations in the final stage of the state-public control review on production quality, to render specific assistance to the enterprises for overcoming shortcomings, and to sharply improve the technical-economic indexes of the goods produced so that substantial practical results can be achieved by each worker's collective prior to national party conference.

The Council of Ministers proposed to the Bulgarian trade unions, the Komsomol, and the Scientific-Technical Unions, together with the appropriate ministries and departments, to increase public control in connection with the upcoming state-public control review of the quality of the goods and of the production itself so that the creative initiative of the working people will be developed with the purpose of placing issues of production quality in the center of the activity of the worker's collectives, which are the managers of socialist ownership.

SUPPORT EXPRESSED FOR SOVIET MISSILES IN CSSR

Czech National Front Support

LD091807 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic convened in Prague today for its regular meeting. In the introduction of the deliberations the Presidium acquainted itself with the peace manifestations and rallies in the republic that have become the spontaneous expression of our working people's desire to live and work in peace and of the determination to fight for a life in peace. The received standpoints and resolutions express the clear support of our people for the agreement of the Government of the CSSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to start preparatory work on the development of the missile complexes with a tactical purpose on the territory of Czechoslovakia. At the same time they highly appreciated the peace policy of the USSR.

Slovak National Front Support

LD091813 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR expressed at its deliberations today its unequivocal support for the agreement between the government of Czechoslovakia and the USSR Council of Ministers about the beginning of the preparatory work on the development of nuclear complexes with a operational-tactical purpose on the territory of Czechoslovakia.

Trade Union Support

LD092353 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Council of the Trade Unions at today's session in Prague expressed high appreciation for the firm determination of millions of our working peoples to avert a war, to live and work in peace. In full harmony with their interests, the Presidium expressed its support for the agreement between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Governments about beginning preparatory work to develop missile complexes of an operational-tactical nature on the territory of our state. The Presidium also highly praised the new initiative of the USSR contained in the interview of the highest Soviet representatives Yuriy Andropov to PRAVDA. The Presidium today also assessed the state of preparations of the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions which will deal in December with the contribution of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement to accomplishing the tasks of the national economic plan for the next year and for scientific-technical advancement.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR 9 NOV

LD092347 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. During a cordial and comradely conversation they discussed the current questions of mutual cooperation between our countries and of the international situation.

OBZINA LOSES MINISTRY, GETS NEW ASSIGNMENT

WA101211 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Prague 1 Nov (CTK) On Tuesday, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic named the CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina Chairman of the State Commission for Technological and Investment Development while relieving him of his assignment as Minister of Technological and Investment Development.

CPCZ GREETS PORTUGUESE CP LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

LD092349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The telegram says among other things: On the occasion of your significant life jubilee the CPCZ Central Committee and all Czechoslovak Communists send you warm comradely greetings and sincere congratulations. In this connection we appreciate in particular your contribution to the development of the fraternal relations between our parties and of the relations of friendship between the people of our countries. Czechoslovak Communists respect you as a devoted revolutionary who devoted all his life to the fight for a better future for his country, for the interests of the working people of our Portugal. As a convinced Marxist-Leninist, patriot and internationalist, you have tirelessly contributed to the unity of the internationalist, you have tirelessly contributed to the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and significantly participated in the maintenance of purity of the Marxist-Leninist theory and its enrichment, in the fight for peace and socialism. Your communist determination and devotion was not broken even by the most cruel persecution and imprisonment by the fascist Salazar dictatorship. Your personal courage, revolutionary optimism and wisdom which you have always shown as a leading representative of the Communist Party of Portugal gained you the admiration and respect of communists, revolutionaries and progressive people from all over the world. We wish you that in coming years you enjoy the best of health, personal satisfaction and many further achievements in your selfless and demanding work in the fight for a better life and happiness of the people of Portugal, in the fight for a victory of the communist ideals all over the world.

HUSAK APPOINTS NEW ENVOY TO BELGIUM

LD092147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has appointed Jaroslav Kvacek as the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium. At the same time he decided to relieve Karel Havlik of this post.

MINISTER GIVES DATA ON ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY

LD091854 Prague CTK in English 1653 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Production of the electrical engineering industry, which is the fastest developing branch of the Czechoslovak national economy, will rise by more than 40 per cent in the five-year period 1981-1985, Minister Milan Kubat said. Development of the electrical engineering industry makes it possible to cut the prices of some products. This year, component prices were reduced by 30 per cent, and next year, the prices of integrated circuits will be halved. The long-term outlook up to 1995 envisages further growth. Production, envisaged to be worth 45,000 million crowns in 1985, is planned to reach 76,000 million in 1990, and 140,000 million in 1995. Productivity of labour is to treble in the next twelve. Minister Kubat stressed the importance of Czechoslovakia's cooperation with the other CMEA countries thanks to which imports from capitalist states can be reduced. From the 800-900 types of integrated circuits which Czechoslovakia needs, 400 are manufactured domestically, 300 types are imported from socialist countries, primarily on the basis of specialization agreements. The Czechoslovak electrical engineering industry has concluded agreements on production and exchanges of colour tv screens. Czechoslovak will manufacture 26-inch screens, Poland 22-inch, GDR 16-inch and the Soviet Union 12-inch screens. Agreements on cooperation in calculators and watches have been signed with the Soviet Union and the GDR, video-recorders and election lithograph devices will be manufactured in cooperation with the Soviet Union, Minister Kubat disclosed.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU081324 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Tehran (ADN) -- On Sunday Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received GDR Ambassador Guenther Fritsch for the presentation of his credentials. On this occasion Guenther Fritsch conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated. The Iranian president and the GDR ambassador agreed that the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism requires the resolute struggle of the people to guarantee their security. Both sides expressed interest in the development of bilateral relations on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty, equal rights, and mutual advantage.

LEADERS GREET ANDROPOV, TIKHONOV ON GOSR DAY

For the text of the message sent to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as carried by PRAVDA, see the Great October Socialist Revolution section of the 10 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SINDERMANN HEADS DELEGATION TO SOFIA MEETING

LD091736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1046 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Sofia 9 Nov (ADN) -- A consultative meeting of the parliamentary presidents of the Warsaw Pact states started on Wednesday in Sofia. On the agenda of the 2-day meeting are the preservation of peace, the strengthening of international security and cooperation among the nations of Europe. The GDR delegation is headed by the People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

JOINT FRENCH-GDR COMMISSION MEETS IN BERLIN

AU081727 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The seventh meeting of the joint GDR-France Government Commission took place in Berlin on 2 and 3 November. The GDR delegation, headed by Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary, consisted of the chairmen of the five permanent working groups of the GDR industrial ministries. The French delegation was headed by Henri Baquiast, head of the section for foreign economic relations in the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of France. It included representatives of the French ministries and leading representatives of concerns. The meeting was attended by Maurice Deshors, ambassador of the Republic of France to the GDR. The chairmen of the government commission of both states noted the positive results in the development of the economic, industrial, and technological cooperation at the plenary meeting. They praised the constructive successful work of 10 years of this commission and its permanent working groups, which has essentially contributed to increasing the goods exchange between the GDR and France five times during that period. Both sides declared their firm will to further develop economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between the two countries to the mutual advantage on a long-term basis in the coming years and thus make an effective contribution to implementing the recommendations of the Helsinki and Madrid Final Acts and to securing peace in Europe. As a result of the meeting a protocol and a working program for 1984-85 were signed.

BORDER TROOPS SAID TO HAVE EXPLODED 800 MINES

LD091757 Hamburg DPA in German 1647 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Kassel/Fulda, 9 Nov (DPA) -- According to the Federal Border Protection Force's figures, GDR sappers exploded more than 800 mines in October north-east of Tann/Rhoen (Fulda District) on the Hessen/Thuringian border. The explosions had no effect on the territory of the FRG, the central command of the Border Protection Forces said in Kassel today.

Sappers belonging to the GDR Border Troops also dismantled automatic firing devices for a distance of 3 kms south-east of Rambach (Werra-Meissner district), the Border Protection Force said. They also said that south of Obersuhl (Hersfeld-Rotenburg District), there was a grass fire following the detonation of an automatic firing device, which in parts came as near as 3m to the border and which was extinguished by GDR Border Troops on both sides of the metal mesh fence. The devise has been replaced with a new one.

In October work was continued on the route extending the stretch of highway from Hereshausen (Werra-Meissner District) to Eisenach (GDR). The carriageway of the new Werra valley bridge, which is on GDR territory and which was built by a West German company, has already been asphalted.

KARL MARX ORDER AWARDED TO USSR'S SOLOMENTSEV

AU81604 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has bestowed the Karl Marx Order on Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee.

ADN LISTS OFFICIALS AT BERLIN LUTHER CEREMONY

LD091651 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- A celebration was held on Wednesday in Berlin for the 500th birthday of Martin Luther, which was organized by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front in honor of the reformer -- one of the greatest sons of the German people.

With exceedingly cordial applause the participants in the celebration in the Unter den Linden German State Opera welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the GDR Martin Luther Committee.

The address was given by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council and deputy chairman of the Committee, who praised Luther's historical achievement for social progress. The stage of the Unter den Linden house was decorated with Martin Luther's portrait and the dates 1483-1546.

The celebration started with the playing of the GDR national anthem.

Together with Erich Honecker the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, and Egon Krenz were seated in the central box of the opera.

The president of the National Council of the National Front, Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz; the deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party, Dr Manfred Gerlach; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party; and Dr Ernst Mechlenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasant's Party; Manfred Flegel, Dr Hans Reichelt, and Rudolf Schulze deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; further members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, of the People's Chamber Presidium and of the State Council, as well as other personages from parties and mass organizations united in the National Front were present.

Other members of the GDR Martin Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR with their chairman, Regional Bishop Dr Werner Leich, other representatives from churches and religious communities in the GDR, and further personages.

From abroad office bearers from world church bodies, among them the secretary general of the World Council of Churches, Rev Dr Philip Potter, Geneva; the secretary general of the Lutheran World Federation, Rev Dr Carl Mau, Geneva, as well as the archbishop of Canterbury, Robert A.K. Runcie; and from churches of numerous countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America were present.

Among the foreign representatives were the minister of the Finnish Education Ministry, Dr Gustav Bjoerkstand; as well as ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR from the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Norway, the Republic of Iceland, and the Kingdom of Sweden, on behalf of their heads of state; as well as other diplomats.

SCHWERIN BEZIRK COURT SENTENCES WAR CRIMINALS

AU081326 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Nov 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 4 November 1983 the first criminal division of Schwerin Bezirk Court sentenced Karl Neumann, Erich Mettke, and Josef Boehle, former sergeants [Wachtmesiter] of the fascist police, to life imprisonment and the permanent deprivation of their civic rights for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Neumann, Mettke, and Boehle, whose crimes -- disguised over many years through falsification of documents -- were revealed after intensive investigations, were found guilty of having murdered and persecuted Polish and Soviet citizens, acting deliberately and with allotted roles as members of the third company of Police Battalion 310 or of the later third battallion of the Police Regiment 15 during October 1940 and December 1942 in temporarily occupied areas of Poland and the Ukrainian and Belorussian SSR.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH IRAN -- In Tehran the GDR and Iran have discussed further cooperation in the field of culture and higher education. Iranian representatives, speaking with GDR Deputy Minister of Culture Horst Pehnert, praised the level of cooperation achieved so far. Like the common experience in the anti-imperialist struggle, this was also a good basis for the deepening of relations between the two countries. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 09 Nov 83 LD]

KADAR, OTHERS LEAVE ON VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD092155 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has left for Prague. Our colleague Sandor Csillag reports on the departure.

[Csillag] The train that Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has taken to Czechoslovakia started off from East Station some minutes after 2100. With his visit, Janos Kadar is accepting a friendly invitation; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, invited the first secretary of the party, in whose entourage Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, and (Geza Kotai), deputy head of the Central Committee International Relations Department, are traveling to visit our northern neighbors.

The summit meetings, which take place regularly, serve primarily the further development of bilateral relations, but the personal conversations create an opportunity to evaluate the most important issues of international life, and to coordinate positions. Premier Gyorgy Lazar, paid an official visit in Prague in October, Janos Kadar's visit to Czechoslovakia continues the series of highest-level discussions. Meetings of such a high level have an outstanding significance in the current tense international situation when the countries of the socialist community must strengthen their unity, so that through common action they can protest the achievements of detente and the European balance of power. Our public is looking forward with expectation to the Prague discussions, which undoubtedly are an important stage in the development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations.

Janos Kadar and his entourage were seen off at East Station by several members of the Politburo and government. Czechoslovakia's ambassador in Budapest was also present.

KADAR'S GOSR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ANDROPOV

For the text of the message sent to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as carried by PRAVDA, see the Great October Socialist Revolution section of the 10 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MOVES TO CURB LOSS-MAKING FIRMS VIEWED BY CSSR

AU091242 Prague PRACE in Czech 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Ota Kotik Article: "From the Hungarian Efficiency Program; Number of Unprofitable Enterprises Will Be Reduced"; passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] LIKE OTHER CEMA COUNTRIES, THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, TOO, IS REACTING TO THE CURRENT COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS WITH VARIOUS SPECIFIC MEASURES, ABOVE ALL IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE THRIFT THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

During my talk with Valeria Benke, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and chief editor of TARSADALMI SZEMLE, the party's theoretical and political magazine, I had the opportunity to acquaint myself with the issues listed above and also with other, no less topical issues, in the solution of which the decisive role is understandably played by the trade union bodies and organizations (in Hungary, the trade unions have more than 3.5 million members, which means more than 93 percent of the working people). In her detailed exposition, V. Benke stressed, among other things, that "...the most important task in the economy is to improve its efficiency."

Current Demands

This is also the aim of economists working in Hungarian industry -- to raise the profitability of enterprises. Because the government will not allot subsidies to unprofitable establishments. In future their management will have to submit to the superior bodies a program for increasing their proceeds; should they not adhere to this principle, or should they find themselves incapable of fulfilling the program, the government will stop the subsidies and release the managers from their posts. In extreme instances, a loss-making enterprise may be reorganized or clsed down. This course is fully in keeping with the conclusions of the 12th MSZMP Congress of March 1980, which says that "...UNECONOMICAL, CONSISTENTLY LOSS-MAKING OPERATIONS MUST, IN HARMONY WITH THE SOCIAL INTERESTS, BE CHANGED INTO ECONOMICALLY ADVANTAGEOUS OPERATIONS BY MEANS OF A PLANNED REORGANIZATION OF MANPOWER AND RESOURCES; OR THEY MUST GRADUALLY BE CLOSED DOWN, WHILE BEARING IN MIND THE NEED TO ENSURE SUPPLIES FOR THE POPULATION."

Last year up to 40 loss-making enterprises were registered in the country of our friends; about 30 of them are able cover their losses from their own funds. The local experts told me that this figure is not too high, since Hungary has more than 1,000 prospering industrial enterprises. If a production that has been unprofitable for a long time is closed down, then the employees are transfered to organizations that need extra manpower (in the first half of this year the Hungarian People's Republic had up to 60,000 vacant jobs).

Change of Usual Practices

The practices existing up to now have had a negative impact on the interests of the more profitable enterprises; the more profits they made the more forints were redistributed for the benefit of economically less sound units. In this way the state subsidy on the one hand, and the redistribution of profits on the other led to the consequence that it was frequently difficult to determine which enterprises were truly efficient in the Hungarian national economy.

The national economists are counting on the new rules -- which are based on the 12th MSZMP Congress conclusions -- literally to force the consistently loss-making enterprises to adjust to the demands of thrift and the needs of the market, and to bring about the gradual closure of unprofitable productions. The employees thus released will find jobs in certain branches of the economy, in transport and communications in particular, as well as in nonmaterial services.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE HELD ON 'EFFECTS OF ARMAMENT'

LD092016 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI) -- "The effects of armament," a scientific conference was held by the political chief group of the Hungarian People's Army and the Zrinyi Miklos military academy, in Budapest, Wednesday.

Brigadier General Dr Sandor Simon, candidate degree holder in military science, and commander of the Zrinyi Miklos military academy, pointed out in his introduction that the Hungarian public is following with increased attention the stepping up of international tension and the arms race. Imperialism, with an unprecedented ideological "crusade" is trying to influence the public of the socialist countries to achieve this aim. Therefore it is a top-priority to promote political awareness and mobilization for constructive attitudes and actions, to expose imperialist policy, and to educate members of society and the Army in a patriotic and internationalist spirit." The conference is aiming to contribute to the exploration of the causes and characteristics of armament, and its effects on the international situation, economy, society, military policy, ideology and science.

Lectures at the conference analyzed the interrelations of armament and world economy, ideology, science and military techniques, and studied the issues of disarmament.

BRIEFS

NEW BORDER-CROSSING POINT -- Vienna, November 9 (MTI) -- Officials of Gyor-Sopron County and Burgenland Province are holding talks on the strengthening of economic and tourist cooperation between the two border regions. The parties have decided to open a new crossing point at Kophaza, on the Hungarian-Austrian border. The Hungarian delegation, headed by Ferenc Lombos, chairman of the County Council, met Provincial Governor Theodor Keery and members of the Burgenland government, in Eisenstad, Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0522 GMT 10 Nov 83 LD]

CHILEAN PARTY OFFICIAL'S VISIT -- Budapest, November 8 (MTI) -- Hernan del Canto, member of the Chilean Socialist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Budapest from November 2 to 7. In the course of cordial talks with Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, the parties discussed current international issues and paid special attention to the situation in Latin America in the spirit of mutual understanding. Hernan del Canto visited the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 8 Nov LD]

COOPERATION WITH CHINESE JOURNALISTS -- Budapest, November 8 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the Chinese Journalists' Union, Ferenc Fabian, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Journalists' Union, has visited China. The two organizations agreed to exchange delegations, assist in the work of respective countries and discuss training methods. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 8 Nov 83 LD]

MARJAI IN BOLOGNA -- Rome, November 8 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Tuesday arrived in Bologna to open the Hungarian week there. During the Hungarian week in Italy (Nov. 8 to 14) several high-level meetings will be held. Jozsef Marjai and the experts accompanying him will hold talks with leading personalities of the Italian economic life and discuss foreign trade relations as well as industrial and agricultural cooperation. [Excerpts] [Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 8 Nov 83 LD]

ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION -- Budapest, November 8 (MTI) -- A delegation of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union led by Chairman Tadesse Tamrat, that held talks with senior officials of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions on possibilities of expanding bilateral relations and cooperation, and topical questions of the international workers movement, and studied the practice of Hungarian unions at industrial and agricultural enterprises has left. Aladar Foldvari, president of CCTU, and Tadesse Tamrat, president of AETU, signed a cooperation agreement between the two trade union centres. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 8 Nov 83 LD]

BARCIKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

DW100743 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2000 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski by correspondent Schubert in Warsaw; date not given; answers in Polish with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Schubert] You were recently in the FRG. How do you assess the future development of relations between the FRG and Poland?

[Barcikowski] I would say that our side is interested in quickly bringing about a thaw in these relations and restoring the value they had after the signing of the 1970 treaty. We want our relations to develop dynamically to the mutual advantage of our countries. However, there has been a certain wintery period. If we break out of this wintery period, there will be no need for us to return to such a period. Personally, I am of the opinion that the main reason for this cooling off lay outside Poland and the FRG.

[Schubert] How do you assess the current state of relations between the Church and the state? Will there be action against the so-called militant clericalism?

[Barcikowski] I would, above all, like to state most categorically that relations between the state and the Church have stood the test of a time of most severe crisis. Neither the state nor the Church did anything serious during that time which could have interfered with the efforts to lead Poland in that difficult period. This fact is significant and valuable in the long run, not just at the moment.

GOSR GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO SOVIET LEADERS

For PRAVDA's text of the message to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, sent by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, see the Great October Socialist Revolution section of the 10 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

REPORT ON JARUZELSKI'S TALKS WITH GDR'S HERRMANN

LD041528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a talk in Warsaw today. During the meeting Joachim Herrmann conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated with equal cordiality.

During the talk cooperation between the two parties and topical questiong arising from the aggravated international situation were discussed. Army General Jaruzelski referred in this connection particularly to the U.S. sanctions policy toward Poland. Both politicians strongly emphasized that the dangerous course of confrontation and arms buildup being pursued by the United States and NATO requires even closer cooperation among all peace-loving forces.

They underlined the full support of their parties, countries, and peoples for the Soviet peace initiatives. Everything must be done to prevent a nuclear inferno. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Joachim Herrmann pointed out the serious dangers emanating from the planned deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in the FRG and in other West European NATO states. The two countries expressed their firm resolve to make a concrete contribution toward the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world through high achievements for strengthening socialism.

Joachim Herrmann also met with Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Marian Orzechowski, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] today. Marian Orzechowski spoke about the national activities of this popular movement founded about a year ago. He emphasized that many citizens from all classes and strata are now preparing with numerous initiatives and ideas the 40th anniversary of the founding of People's Poland which will be celebrated in July next year under the auspices of PRON.

At the end of Joachim Herrmann's visit an official dinner was given that was attended by secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee, Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and Marian Orzechowski. Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador to the PPR was also present.

Concerning the outcome of Joachim Herrmann's talks in Warsaw, the Polish news agency PAP notes that the sides discussed accomplishment of those tasks that are based on the agreements between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker during their meetings in Warsaw in August and in Berlin in October. Cooperation tasks between the two parties in the ideological area for expansion and deepening of information about achievements in socialist construction in the two countries, as well as the forms of collaboration of mass media, were stated in concrete terms.

SEJM COMMISSION DEBATES ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES

LD092015 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The theme of the Sejm deliberations was the assumptions of the central plan for next year. The meeting of the Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance Commission was also attended by representatives of the remaining commissions working on the plan, representatives of government, the Planning Commission, and experts.

The deputies' debate and exchange of opinions with representatives of government were based on a paper prepared by the Planning Commission and presented to the Sejm in October. According to information contained in it this year, for the first time in 4 years, the produced national revenue will increase by nearly 2.5 percent. In 1984 it will be 3.5 percent higher, that is by Z190 billion. The shared national revenue will increase by 2.8 percent, that is less. The difference is due to the fact that exports will be higher than imports. During the next few years we will have to sell more abroad than we buy. Export is the sole source of foreign currency for debt repayment.

Industrial output next year will be 4.5-5.5 percent higher. The value of the supply of goods and services to the market will increase by 7.5 percent. These are the indices planned for next year in general terms. The paper prepared by the Planning Commission dedicates most of the space to wages, prices, and welfare of the population. This year the money-market situation is shaping unfavorably. The population's income was planned to increase 13 percent. Meanwhile, a 23 percent increase is envisaged for the end of the year. This amounts to Z460 billion. Out of this sum 200 billion goes for a wage increase. Though planned for 16 percent, the wage increase will reach about 25 percent towards the end of the year. Such a rate of increase of the population's revenue in 1944 will bring about a shortage of goods on the market worth Z500-600 billion.

It is expected that wages will go up next year by some 15-17 percent. Strict links between wages and the increase of production and productivity will be compulsory. Today's deliberations, the deputies were focused on these issues. The deputies have censured the effectiveness of the anti-inflation measures to date.

Minister [illegible] Stanislaw Nieckarz said that a more effective policy of hard money will be [illegible] by changes in the economic reform mechanisms introduced since January. A draft bill on this issue will be sent to the Sejm soon.

PZPR ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION DISCUSSES PLAN

LD091942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Economic Reform and Economic Policy Commission has discussed the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for next year. The speakers pointed to the need for structural changes and, above all, for increasing the part played by marketable production in next year's targets. The meeting supported the need for increased food production, in particular animal products; there was criticism of the quality of goods produced. The meeting underscored satisfactory results in putting into effect and streamlining the economic reform principles. The members of the commission also stressed that another important task next year will be a more rigid observance of the principles of social justice in the wages policy and socialist revenue. Higher targets for housing were approved. The commission has assessed positively the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for next year.

PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ON DEBT, IMF

LD092348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Interview with Stanislaw Raczkowski, chairman of the Planning Commission, (title as received); date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Raczkowski] Poland was one of the founding members of the IMF and belonged to it from [illegible] 1950. Poland later left the IMF -- it was the cold war period as we remember -- and subsequent attempts to join the fund were unsuccessful due to the negative stance of the U.S. Administration. We finally decided to go ahead in November 1981, and a few weeks later martial law was introduced and the United States considered this a good enough reason to block our entry into the fund. According to the statute, for a country to become a member of the IMF it is necessary to obtain 85 percent of the votes, and the United States has nearly 20 percent. This results in the United States being able, on their own, to prevent the acceptance of Poland, and so far the United States has not changed its attitude.

[Sterna] Do the sanctions applied by President Reagan against Poland influence the progress in rescheduling the Polish debt?

[Raczkowski] Yes, without doubt they do have an influence. About 55 percent of our foreign debt -- which amounts at present to $26 billion -- is made up of credits given to us by governments of various countries or by banks with government guarantee. We did begin talks on these, first to governments in 1981, and we have even reached the first agreement concerning repayment of the credits due in 1982. However, after the introduction of martial law Western governments, among them the U.S. Administration, unilaterally broke off the talks. Slightly over 15 percent, perhaps 17 percent, of our indebtedness is to the United States, and the United States is not our biggest creditor, but I must say that it is the United States that is creating the greatest obstacles for us.

GORYWODA INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

AU091004 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5/6 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda to Henryk Chadzynski: "Trends, Reactions, Dangers...."; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] What is the true situation of the Polish economy? The evaluations that speak of better than expected implementation of the economic tasks are in conflict with general expectations. I have heard the views of workers who complained that their pauperization is still continuing, not only in comparison with the other groups they regard as privileged -- those employed in the private sector, for example -- but also absolutely.

[Gorywoda] Even the simplest answer to your question calls for adopting a certain standard of comparison. Comparisons with what? If these are to be comparisons with our plans and with the tasks posed for the economy this year, we will certainly see that we have achieved more than planned. Production is increasing faster and progress in labor productivity is positive. We have achieved a higher rate than we could have assumed at the beginning of this year, but we are still far from the level of production in 1979, that is, before our economy suffered such a serious breakdown. The tasks of foreign trade are on the whole being implemented. It is necessary to praise particularly positively the development of trade and cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries. The market supply of foodstuffs and some industrial goods, such as toilet articles and footwear, has improved.

[Chadzynski] Nevertheless, people generally appraise economic progress in line with their living standards and in our case especially in line with prices and costs of living.

[Gorywoda] The sectors in which results are consistent with the plan also include living standards. This year's goal is to check the lowering of our living standards. The data available after 9 months of this year make it possible to state that it has been possible to successfully implement this task on the whole.

[Chadzynski] Despite the higher than planned level of inflation?

[Gorywoda] Yes, despite the higher than planned increase in prices. But the fact is that with the still higher increase in the nominal wages we have been able to halt the drop in the average real wages. Generally speaking, people see the fact that prices continue to increase faster than planned, but they do not seem to see that the increase in wages is much higher than planned. It is estimated that in terms of one whole year real wages will be higher than last year.

[Chadzynski] Why then this conflict between the favorable trends in the economy and the generally negative reaction of our people?

[Gorywoda] There are some reasons for this. The primary reason is the familiar law that in conditions of large-scale inflation people regard a small increase in wages as a slump in wages and no increase as a greater slump. I have in mind the real wages, of course. The reasons for unequal wages vary and are subjective in character -- the differences in the quality and quantity of work, for example -- and objective in character, on which work forces have no influence. The task of the power apparatus is to develop a wage policy and instruments for its implementation that makes it possible to counter the wage disproportions caused by objective reasons.

[Chadzynski] Is not the people's negative reaction to the economic situation also affected by the fact that in some of the most sensitive sectors -- market production, for example -- progress is relatively more modest?

[Gorywoda] Certainly. Production in may sectors of market industry -- light industry, for example -- slumped particularly badly in 1980-82. Restoring this production to the necessary level is difficult because of many restrictions, mainly in imports, and because of large reductions in working time. In addition, more and more people want to use this modest market production.

[Chadzynski] I would like to recall that the discussion of the 3-year plan stressed that one of the main tasks of this plan should be to combat inflation. The present year has not produced the desired results in this regard.

[Gorywoda] We have, indeed, been able to check the slump in average real wages, but with the help of a higher than planned increase in wages and prices. I have already pointed to the negative results of this. That is why, despite the fact that the rate of inflation is four times lower than in 1982, the struggle against inflation remains one of the basic economic tasks for social and economic reasons. However, the public generally identifies inflation exclusively with increased prices, forgetting about increased incomes and the links between the two.

[Chadzynski] It is probably a paradox, which the historians dealing with our economy will ponder in the future, that when the discussion continued on the principles of the economic reform, demands were made everywhere that the state's interference with economy should be curbed. Today the situation has been reversed: Inflationary threats are responsible for the fact that people, in general, and workers, in particular, continue to demand that the state interfere with the economy to a greater degree, at times in opposition to the mechanisms of the economic reform. Will this not create the danger that the people will weaken their support for the reform?

[Gorysoda] We should be aware of this danger. The high rate of inflation coupled with the frequent misunderstanding of the laws of economic processes may result in the increase of public impatience and turn against the reform in the final count. That is why we need comprehensive activities to promote economic policy and to improve the economic reform mechanisms in order to counter inflationary tendencies.

[Chadzynski] Why do people have to love the economic reform and support it when so much criticism is being leveled against it, including that leveled by representatives of decision-makers?

[Gorywoda] We have to preserve moderation and commonsense in this regard, to see in time and rectify the weaknesses of new economic mechanism, and not to generalize. I would like to assert that a balanced review of all pros and cons is in favor of the reform. It is still too early to give a full and profound evaluation, but I have no doubt that the reform has played a positive role in the changes that have taken place in our economy in 1982-83.

[Chadzynski] What lessons for the future can be gathered from the evaluation of the present economic situation? What can we expect in the immediate future?

[Gorywoda] The plan for socioeconomic development up to 1985 is fully valid. This plan was developed on the basis of the resolutions of the ninth party congress and the 10th party plenum. The evaluation of its present implementation and of the planning work based on the results of this year make it possible to state that the fundamental targets of this plan can be successfully implemented this year and in 1984. This also applies to increases in living standards.

[Chadzynski] But economic reality is becoming even more complicated, if only because of limited material resources.

[Gorywoda] We have to reckon with the fact that the increase in production will depend with increasing frequency on efforts to reduce the materials and energy intensity of production. I want to stress the importance of this issue because the assumptions of the 3-year plan with regard to lowering the consumption of materials, fuels, and energy will not be fully implemented this year. Progress in this regard will also determine the increase in the production of the branches of industry that supply the market with industrial goods.

[Chadzynski] What dangers may threaten the economy?

[Gorywoda] It goes without saying that dangers and uncertainties are always present in economic activities. One of the sources of such uncertainties is the development of our trade with the capitalist countries. As you know, the results of this trade depend on the possibilities for our exports. They may also be influenced by the ways of solving the problem of payments resulting from our debts. The fact that so far no long-term solutions have been found is certainly a factor that is hindering the programming of economic development. We have established the first technical contacts with Western governments. It is hard to foresee the course of negotiations with them. This depends to a great extent on how far they will depart from exploiting the economic factor for political purposes.

There may be more uncertainties and dangers, but let us recall that there were so many uncertainties when the plan for this year was being developed. The fact that despite the complicated situation and various restrictions, we are achieving better than planned results may serve as a favorable prognosis for the future.

SOLIDARITY RADIO URGES SUPPORT FOR PRISONERS

NC0921123 Paris AFP in English 2121 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 9 (AFP) -- A pirate radio broadcast by Radio Solidarity in Warsaw tonight urged listeners to support the banned Solidarity union's appeal for action to support political prisoners throughout November.

During the clear broadcast, which lasted seven minutes, a man read a recent appeal from the underground Solidarity committee (TKK) to send letters of support to political prisoners and to help their families.

Reminding listeners that tomorrow (Thursday) will be the third anniversary of the founding of Solidarity, the speaker said "These three years have shown that we are still alive, and that amnesty is the only weapon those in power have against us."

The broadcast also mentioned a recent offer by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban that political prisoners would be released without trial if they agreed to emigrate at least temporarily to the West.

"We are the most numerous in the country, and we think it is (head of state) General (Wojciech) Jaruzelski and (Prime Minister Mieczyslaw) Rakowski and Mr Urban who should emigrate" the announcer said.

TANJUG EDITOR CALLS FOR BACKING PLO, 'ARAFAT

LD091843 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 9 Nov 83

[By TANJUG diplomatic editor Mladen Gavrilovic]

[Text] Belgrade, November 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has backed and continues to back all efforts aimed at achieving pan-Arab unity and helping the PLO and the Palestinian people to realize their own territory.

Reaffirming this position, the Yugoslav Government expressed concern over the dangerous fratricidal war and the attacks against the PLO fighters in Lebanon. The Yugoslav Government has appealed to all Arab countries, especially Syria, to urgently stop the fighting and to open a peaceful dialogue on controversial issues. This is the only way, and the last chance, for preserving peace in the Middle East, and the unity of the Arab world. The situation now confronting Al-Fatah fighters and the entire Palestine Liberation Movement must cause concern to every Arab. With the destruction of the PLO, the Arabs would lose their most loyal ally in the struggle against Israeli expansion. Moreover, the only platform on which the unity of the heterogenous group of Arab countries could be founded would also be lost.

At present, many forget that the PLO leadership's prestige has mobilized the majority of mankind to strive for a just outcome to the fight for a national Palestinian homeland. Taking all this into account, is not difficult to predict all the consequences of the a action aimed at violently overthrowing the PLO leadership, elected legitimately and reaffirmed in the liberation struggle.

DIFFERENCES AIRED AT CAVTAT MARXISM MEETING

AU082051 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 Nov 83 p 15

[Marjan Sedmark report]

[Excerpts] Cavtat, end of October -- The topic that brought together some 170 participants from nearly, as the organizers of this year's international tribune "Socialism in the World" from 24-28 October announced, 50 countries was "Marx, Marxism, and the Contemporary Period." It was obviously sufficiently broad not only for a number of very topical contributions, mostly prepared in advance, but also for a heated discussion, held at both the plenary session as well as the discussion part of the meeting.

Within this topic, intended to consider how Marxism is facing the contemporary period, and whether it is able to fit in a changing world and influence its development, another three subtopics were shaped in the reports submitted and in the discussion: the crisis of capitalism with political consequences, among which are such phenomena as the new right, new conservatism, and new liberalism; the so-called new populism (Greens, peace, and other movements); and, finally, at least for the time being, the inability of the traditional workers parties to attract these new phenomena of resistance against certain (or all) strata of the modern capitalist society; a crisis or at least phenomena of crises in socialism (of which there have recently been quite a few, yet certain participants declined to discuss this topic); and the crisis of Marxism (about which most participants concluded in the end that no such crisis exists and that what is involved is at most a crisis of certain dogmatized models, which are being forced upon an objectively changed world).

In addition to this, it was possible to hear a number of speeches and discussions as to how Marxism is facing the socioeconomic contradictions originating in environments economically, socially, politically, and culturally quite different from the environment about which Marx wrote, for instance, in "Das Kapital." Thus, it was possible to follow not only a number of mature deliberations about the situation in the Latin American societies but also Marxist analyses of the development of societies in black Africa.

The discussion about the phenomena of crises in socialism -- irrespective of the processes which have become obvious in recent years also in certain countries of so-called real socialism -- polarized the participants in the discussion perhaps the most. This discussion dealt with the problem as to whether the crisis of the capitalist economy has also influenced the socialist countries, and whether factors generating crises also exist in the socialist systems themselves. In this connection, the discussion also raised the old problem of a transformation of revolutionary statism into bureaucratic statism and about a petrification of socialist development at the level of bureaucratic statism with all its consequences, among which the most important undoubtedly is that such a statism continues to keep the worker in an alienated wage relationship. The responsibility of the workers class' vanguard in such a situation was also discussed. Differences arose when the Soviet participants rejected such an approach. True, they conceded that the crisis of Western capitalism negatively affects the situation in the countries of the socialist community. However, at the same time, they rejected the claim that in connection with Soviet Union one could speak about any crisis (because the system of economic operations is different, because there is no competition, because there is no uncontrolled development of the economy, and because the planned economy in this way rules out that economic crisis which is inevitable in capitalism, as well as any kind of dogmatism and any kind of bureaucratic stagnation Anoskin [spelling as published] said.) Every analytical discussion became impossible when warnings were made from quite another angle, that is, that what is involved in all the talk about crises in socialism are weapons from the arsenal of the Western, primarily American, imperialist circles. The well-known syllogistic statements about the Soviet Union is the basic pillar of all revolutionary processes in the world were referred to, as well as warnings resulting from this about duties resulting from the principle of proletarian internationalism. It was precisely the reference to this principle that had its counterweight in certain deliberations about how development and other slips (for instance, the occupation of Aghanistan) in the socialist countries make difficult a mobilization of the workers class and aspirations at emancipation in general in the West, thus the notion of proletarian internationalism becoming two-sided, a two-way street.

If, as regards this problem, a common denominator is possible, then in summing up it is possible to say that there is no crisis of Marxism, but that certain dogmatic, apologetic, and legitimist applications of Marxism are in crisis (those which Joan Robinson, recently deceased British economist, had in mind when -- regardless of the fact that she spoke about Marx as a "giant" -- she teased some of his successors with the thought that "Marxism is the opium of Marxists").

GEN GRACANIN WELCOMES CUBA'S BATISTA 9 NOV

LD091831 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 9 (TANJUG) -- Communist Party of Cuba Politbureau member and deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, Division General Sito Batista arrived on a friendly and official visit to Yugoslavia and its Armed Forces today, Wednesday. General Batista and members of the Cuban delegation were welcomed by deputy chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Colonel General Petar Gracanin.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND IN BELGRADE

LD091607 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade Nov 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Polish trade in 1984 should reach the level of 700 million dollars, which is provided for by a trade protocol between the two countries, signed in Belgrade on Wednesday.

This year Polish-Yugoslav trade, according to estimates, should reach about 600 million dollars.

Forms of long-term economic cooperation account for twenty per cent of the total value of trade.

VETERANS PRESIDIUM URGES SPECIAL LCY MEETING

AU071707 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 26 October on pages three and four carries a 6,500-word report by a "a team of BORBA and TANJUG reporters" on the discussion at the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 25 October, which includes among reports on other speeches also a 400-word report on the speech by Bojan Polak, president of the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia.

According to BORBA, Polak reported that, in the opinion of the Presidium of the Federal Committee, "the working people and citizens as well as veterans have been let down in their expectations that the situation would change for the better after the 12th LCY Congress." No radical turns have been yet made in the existing situation, Polak said, and "it is difficult to avoid the impression that we are deaf or blind to everything that is happening." Polak particularly stressed the need to enforce personal and collective responsibility and said in this connection that "all those who do not work well, who are incapable or unwilling to come to grips with difficulties in order to overcome them, who are burdened by old habits and concepts, or who behave irresponsibly should go regardless of the duration of their term of office.

"In conclusion Polak said that the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War decided, in view of the general situation in the society and especially the crisis of the ideological and action unity in the LCY, to propose to the LCY Central Committee Presidium to close itself in Karadjordjevo together with the presidiums of the republican Central Committees and the provincial committees -- if that is found necessary -- in order to examine the problems and all essential issues of the present situation and of our further development, determine unified and firm views on currently important issues, and provide answers to all questions which have caused the present situation," Polak said. And he added: "Regardless of the fact that this proposal has not been received with understanding, we must repeat it also here because we believe that such talks could not do any harm but could only be beneficial."

GENERAL VIEWS DIFFICULTIES IN MILITARY INDUSTRY

AU081316 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2311 27 Oct 83 p 3

[Excerpts of speech by Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, on operations of the military industry, at a session of the Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In 1982, all financial resources envisaged by the plan were realized for the first time, and the overall business operations were very good in that year.

The increase in the physical volume of production was 6.5 percent as compared with 1981. On the whole the military industry operated well. This trend continues also this year. In the first 6 months of this year, the realization of the plan was even considerably better, being 40 percent of the plan. The financial results of operations are increasing, and thus the entire revenue was 58 percent greater, income increased 68 percent, social product 65 percent, and net income increased 72 percent. I particularly want to stress accumulation which has reached 100 percent, while personal income has noted a 31 percent per capita increase.

It is also necessary to say that the distribution of income is in accordance with the stabilization policy. The net income was allocated to personal incomes and to funds in a ratio 59-41 percent, while in Yugoslavia's other industry this ratio is 70.8-29.2 percent. All qualitative factors of operations are increasing. The raw materials and producer's goods are supplied by domestic producers. Prices are a great problem. As regards prices, we are in an extraordinary difficult situation because in the last few years, until 1981, the difference between the prices in the military industry, or rather the industry that produces arms and military equipment, and prices in the country was some 20 percent to the detriment of the prices for arms and military equipment. This fact had very negative consequences for the economic position of work organizations. This difference is not so great now, but it continues to exist.

Results have also been achieved in exports, although there are also problems. Both the results and problems can serve as experiences for our future work and wider afield. The export plan for 1983 is 43 percent greater than the plan realized in 1982. The realization of this plan in the period until 31 August was very good and totals some 60 percent of the plan for 1983, and this is 65 percent more than in the same period of last year. The main problems in this field are the payment for the realized contracts and the conclusion of new contracts.

If, at the end, I were to pinpoint the main problems that put the entire military-economical complex to serious tests, I would single out two such problems.

First, there is a systematic solution in securing raw materials and producer goods. We know that this is a very difficult problem because it cannot be resolved by itself unless certain other problems of the economic system are resolved in an appropriate way.

Second, what is very topical now is a reduction in the budget. If this were to occur, it would jeopardiz the entire concept of the future development of the military industry and it would have a destabilizing effect in this sector. In this connection, I will acquaint you with several simple facts.

I have already said that, through great efforts and long work, the armament industry has reached such a level of capacity that it can ensure the means to equip our Armed Forces with the material planned to be produced in the country. The capacities have been built on the basis of long-term plans for equipping the Armed Forces. The long-term plan was made on the basis of assumption that the budget of the Yugoslav People's Army would be 5.8 percent of the national income. In the course of last year, we amended the plan, primarily the medium-term plan, and the study about which I have spoken proceeded from this amendment. The amended plan was based on the assumption that the budget of the Yugoslav People's Army would be 5.2 percent of national income. If we did not ensure 5.2 percent, and if we provided less than that, for instance, 4.9 percent, then this would have great consequences.

That is how this would look like:

A large number of work organizations producing for special purposes would have to operate at a loss, because the installed capacities could not be utilized. Thus, for instance, the Crvena Zvezda work organization of Cacak would not be able to use 31 percent of its capacities; the Sloboda work organization of Cacak, 40 percent of its capacities; the Igman work organization 63 percent; the 11 October work organization, 35 percent; and the Split shipyards, 49 percent of its capacity. A total of some 6,000 workers producing for special purpose production would be unemployed. In addition, the permanent working capital, which is a vital condition for putting the work organizations producing for special purposes on a sound economic footing, would be jeopardized, because there would be a shortage of 45 percent of the planned working capital. The overall effectiveness of the research and development work would be reduced by some 30 percent.

NIS ARMY DISTRICT OFFICERS VISIT PRISTINA

LD100034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1847 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pristina, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- A delegation of officers from the Nis Army District, led by their commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel General Perica Vucetic, paid a visit to Pristina today. The officers of this district of the Yugoslav People's Army held talks at the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with President of the Presidency Sefcet Jasari, President of the LC Provincial Committee Ilijaz Kurtesi, President of the Kosovo Assembly Ilija Djukic, and other leading officials on the promotion of cooperation between the institutions, sociopolitical communities, sociopolitical organizations and organizations of associated labor in the province and the command and units of the Nis Army District.

It was stated, reports said, that this cooperation is at an admirable level, but that there are optimal conditions for expanding it even further. Members of the Yugoslav People's Army and young people of Kosovo held more than 600 meetings and joint labor drives, cultural artistic, sports and other manifestations in the course of last year, and in the first 9 months of this year. Approximately 50,000 soldiers and young officers took part in labor drives to construct roads and water supplies, plant trees and perform other tasks in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Today the Army has business cooperation with approximately 70 organizations of associated labor in Kosovo. It is the common view that this cooperation should be even broader.

MACEDONIAN DEFENSE DELEGATION VISITS KOSOVO

LD092137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Pristina, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sefcet Jasari, president of the Kosovo Presidency, received today Lieutenant Colonel General Todor Atanasovski, commander of the Macedonia Territorial Defense, and his colleagues who are on a 2-day visit to the province. Lt Col Gen Atanasovski and Lieuteant Colonel General Fadilj Curanoli, commander of the Kosovo territorial defense, acquainted Sefcet Jasari with the cooperation, exchange of experience and development and strengthening of the territorial defense's combat readiness in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The president of the Kosovo Presidency acauainted the guests with the politival and security situation in the province and expressed the view that it is daily improving and becoming more stable. Jasari also set out the measures, it is reported, which are being undertaken in order to halt completely the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins and to create opportunities for the return to or arrival in Kosovo of all who want to.

The Madeonian Territorial Defense delegation also visited the Pristina Municipal Assembly where President Tomisalv Sekulic acquainted them with the degree of organization in territorial defense in this environment.

TANJUG PREVIEWS 10 NOVEMBER MISSILE UNITS DAY

LD081742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade 8 Nov (TANJUG) -- Members of the artillery and missile units of our Armed Forces Air Defense Service will observe the 39th anniversary of the constant watch over the freedom of our skies on 10 November. In the course of nearly 4 decades, missile unit members have tried, with every step, not to stop for a second in the face of demands of the times and of defense. Thanks to the speedy development of Yugoslav science, they are now equipped with missiles of various purposes and ranges produced in our factories from domestic material, and what is more important, on the basis of our designs and the concepts of our designers.

Parallel with the development of domestic missiles, attention has also been paid to their launchers which are today to be found on the ground, on aircraft and on ships and in the case of smaller missiles, also in the barrels of light missile launchers of infantry units. With the progress of war equipment, missiles have become a constant feature of the arsenal of all services of the armed forces and it is, therefore, difficult today to distinguish what is meant by the term missile units. But in the battlefield there are no such dilemmas. This was demonstrated best at the recent "Unity 83" exercise. In this exercise members of all the services of our armed forces successfully operated missiles from helicopters, armored transporters, anti-aircraft missile launchers and antitank missile launchers as well as various armored vehicles.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 2 NOV LCY SESSION

AU091352 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 2 November carries a 1-minute film clip on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Belgrade on that day which was presided over by Dragoslav Markovic. The session examined the implementation of the conclusions of the 10th session of the LCY Central Committee, the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad, and the current international situation.

Several single and group medium closeups and panning shots show that the following attended the session in addition to Dragoslav Markovic: Dusan Ckrebic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Petar Matic, Dane Cuic, Slavko Veselinov, Trpe Jakovlevski, Dobroslav Culafic, Veljko Milatovic, Josip Vrhovec, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, Franjo Herljevic, Ali Sukrija, and Ilijaz Kurtesi. General distant view of only one section of the circular table is shown with the following members sitting, left to right: Dane Cuic; an unknown man; Dobroslav Culafic; two empty seats; four unknown men; Slavko Veselinov; Petar Matic; one empty seat; Dobrivoje Vidic; and Dusan Ckrebic. A closeup of a group of two shows Josip Vrhovec with an unknown man on his left.